The People's Korea

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N-S Joint Economic Cooperation Committee to Meet in Pyongyang

In an auspicious move to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and accelerate the reunification of the divided land, the third round of north-south Korean economic talks successfully ended on June 20 at the truce village of Panmunjom with an agreement reached in principle to institute a north-south joint committee for economic cooperation co-chaired by vice-premiers from both sides and promote exchange of goods and economic cooperation.

The meeting started at 10 a.m. on June 20 and lasted for an hour and a half behind closed doors.

At the meeting, the south Korean side agreed to Pyongyang's proposal for the institution of the N-S joint committee for economic cooperation.

According to an agreement, next meeting is to be held on September 18, following the 9th round of N-S Red Cross talks in Pyongyang in August on reuniting families divided by the Korean War 1950-53.

The joint committee shall hold a session once a quarter of a year in Pyongyang or Seoul, the agreement says. It may hold on extraordinary meeting and its subcommittee meetings shall be held, any time in Pyongyang, Seoul or Panmunjom in accordance with an agreement between the two sides and a meeting of secretaries shall be held in Panmunjom whenever necessary, the agreement states.

Both the delegations exchanged drafts and agreed to study them so that they could thrash out differences in the next round of talks.

Chief north Korean negotiator Li Song Rok presented Pyongyang's draft, suggesting that the joint economic cooperation committee should consist of seven members from each side and be co-chaired by officials of vice premier level and that the committee should have seven subcommittees on the following areas: resources development, industry and technology, agriculture, fisheries, commodity exchange, transport and communication and finance. (See the text on page 4)

After the closed session, Li Song Rok said, "We are happy to note that at today's talks your side expressed understanding towards our proposal to set up a north-south joint committee for economic cooperation and agreed in principle to its establishment, and we are very pleased with it." He went on, "Of course there exist differences in some aspects between the proposal of your side and ours. But we think these differences can be removed successfully if we consult and compromise in the stage of establishing the joint committee."

The third round of north-south economic talks was held in Panmunjom on June 20. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Rodong Sinmun Joins in World-Wide Criticism of U.S. Moves against Nicaragua

Rodong Sinmun on June 17 joined the world community in charging the U.S. with its escalating armed interventionist moves against the Nicaraguan government.

Not only the socialist and Third World countries but even EEC countries are chorusing sharp criticisms of the U.S. gunboat policy against Nicaragua.

In an article headlined "Anachronistic Anti-Nicaraguan Moves", the official daily of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea warned, "They are trying to find an execuse to invade Nicaragua with arms." "They," the paper said, "scheme to make the counter-revolutionaries occupy an area of Nicaragua and frame up a 'government' there and invade Nicaragua at its 'request for intervention'."

The commentary came in response to the June 6 passage through the U.S. Senate of a bill on granting 38 million dollars of aid to the CIA-financed and armed counter-revolutionary forces including anti-Sandinista guerrillas, known as "Contras".

The approved bill endorsed the U.S.'s involvement in military and paramilitary operations against Nicaragua.

"These acts," the paper stressed, "show that the U.S. imperialists intended to venture an armed invasion of Nicaragua at any cost."

Urging the U.S. to stop running riot, the paper claimed that the frequent infiltrations into different areas of Nicaragua, bombing of airfields and oil storages and never ceasing incidents of border intrusion are, without exception, results of back-stage manipulation and instigation on the part of the U.S. imperialists.

The paper strongly demanded that the U.S. stop aggressive military interventions against Nicaragua.

(Note)

Pyongyang has been supporting the Nicaraguan people and Sandinista government's struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

It established diplomatic relations with Nicaragua on August 21 in 1979 soon after the Nicaraguan people overthrew the Somoza military junta backed by the U.S.

Its President Ortega visited the DPRK from March 18 to 21 in 1983 upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung called upon all the anti-imperialist independent forces "to defend the Nicaraguan Revolution" as Honduran troops and rightist exile forces backed by the United States have invaded the Nicaraguan territory when he received the Nicaraguan leader in Pyongyang.

A joint communique to ensure unity in anti-U.S. action was issued during his stay between two countries.

Last month, the DPRK sent relief supplies to the Nicaraguan government, supporting their anti-aggression struggle.

President Kim sent a message of greetings last November to Daniel Ortega Saavedra on his election as President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Two Students Sit Down in NKDP HQ

Two students of Kwangju's Chonnam National University, including a co-ed, staged a sit-in at the head office of south Korea's number one opposition New Democratic Party in Seoul from June 10 to 14, demanding that the junta of General Chon Du Hwan be held responsible for the Kwangju Massacre.

Kwangju is the capital of South Cholla Province and was the scene of the May 1980 massacre which left more than 2,000 killed at the hands of the martial-law command led by Gen. Chon and Gen. Ro Tae U.

This followed a dramatic four-day occupation of a U.S. Information Service library in Seoul by 73 students.

The two protesters were Kang Ki Jong, president of the school's committee for nation, the masses and democracy, named "Sammintu," and Miss Han Kyong, president of the same school's committee for probing into the Kwangju Incident.

They were arrested by police on June 14.

The NKDP reached agreement with police authorities that the two students would surrender themselves to local police after returning to Kwangju to participate in a campus rally and demonstration.

In a 30-minute rally on the campus, Miss Han told her colleagues that they urged the NKDP to clarify its basic stance toward the Kwangju Incident.

She said that they also demanded a full report on the incident by the "government" since the "defence minister's testimony" at the national assembly on the June 7 did not carry "anything different" from the announcement by the martial law command in 1980.

She also told the audience that they requested the NKDP to make known to the public all the materials and information which it has gathered in preparation for interpellation.

After the rally, the two students headed for the main gate amid the cheers of about 100 colleagues, and boarded police bus waiting for them.

S. Korean Students Form Anti-Fascist Organization

The Honam Regional Council of the "National Federation of Students Associations," a joint anti-fascist fighting organization, was formed in Kwangju under the sponsorship of Chonnam, Choson, Chonbuk and Wongwang universities in south Korea, according to a report.

The organization made it clear that its purpose is to expose and denounce the crimes committed by the military dictatorial "regime" in murdering Kwangju citizens and usurping power by force.

The "National Federation of Students Associations" was organized on April 17 as an umbrella body.

Following its organization, students in Seoul formed on May 8 and 9 the eastern and northern regional councils of the federation.

(第三種郵便物認可)

EDITORIAL

Ridiculous "20th Anniversary of S. Korea-Japan Relations"

20 years has already passed since a "south Korea-Japan treaty" was concluded with American encouragement. Both south Korean and Japanese ruling circles, calling this year "the 20th anniversary of normalization of their diplomatic relations", are trying hard to publicize what they term "a new era of south Korea-Japan relations".

Conclusion of the "treaty", however, didn't contribute to settlement of the historical problems pending between Korea and Japan. As it turned out, the treaty has become a fundamental barrier to normal relations between the two countries and two peoples.

"The south Korea-Japan conference" had its beginning in October, 1951, at a time of the Korean War. The "south Korea-Japan treaty" and other "agreements" were initiated in February, 1965, formally signed in June of the same year and they retified and went into effect in December of that year respectively after 14-year on-and-off talks between Tokyo and Seoul.

During this period, south Korean and Japanese peoples condemned the conference for its aggressive and sell-out character – especially, the March 24 and June 3 struggles of the south Korean people against the humiliating diplomatic policy of the Seoul ruler.

The "treaty" had also shown its aggressive and treacherous nature in the fact that with this "treaty" the division of Korea was consolidated and the southern soil turned into a colony and military base of the U.S.

It has been also shown in the fact that it provided an opportunity for Japan, whose economy had been revived and expanded by the Korean War American procurement, to openly reinvade south Korea with American support, and that the Tokyo administration has further strengthened its antagonistic policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In this way, the "normalization of south Korea-Japan relationships" neither fairly adjusted the "distorted historical relations" between Korea and Japan – the Japanese imperialists once perpetrated the colonial domination over Korea – nor has been served the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It is rather in accordance with the American Asian policy.

Now, it plays a role of propping up south Korea's junta not only politically and economically, but militarily.

The south Korea's trade deficit with Japan has steadily increased and the accumulated deficit from 1965 to 1984 stood at about $30,000 million.

A triangular military alliance is now being set up between the United States, Japan and south Korea as proved in a series of events including the fact that the Japanese Self-Defense Forces recently planned to realize joint exercises, mutual visits, exchange of experiences and mutual port visits of warships with the U.S. armed forces in south Korea and south Korean forces.

Moreover, they are mapping out a joint operational plan for a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

There is a growing danger of a new war in Korea, which would be instantly expanded into a world war – global nuclear shootout.

Clamouring about the "20th anniversary of diplomatic normalization between south Korea and Japan, the Japanese are strengthening their questionable relations with the south Korean junta, and "cultural exchange" between youths of south Korea and Japan is being promoted in a bid to discourage public criticism of the Tokyo-Seoul association.

Their machinations, however, would face another fiasco, with all the clamorous publicity of the so-called "new age between south Korea and Japan".

Anti-Japanese sentiments are to rise further among the south Korean people.

The Japanese authorities should dissociate themselves from south Korea's dictatorial "regime" and correct its antagonistic policy toward the DPRK.

True relationships of friendship and amity between the Korean nation, state and the Japanese counterparts should be established in favour of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Organizations for Study of Juche Idea Widely Formed In Various Countries

According to data offered by the KCNA, organizations for the study of the Juche idea have been formed widely in many countries of the world so far this year.

This inaugural meetings for the study of the Juche idea held in various countries including Madagascar, India, Guyana, Nigeria, Finland and Mali emphasized the importance of studying the Juche idea which is a man-centered philosophical idea, the most revolutionary and scientific guiding idea and of spreading and embodying it in practice.

Follows a table of organizations for the study of the Juche idea formed between mid-February and mid-April this year:

INDIA

The inaugural meeting of the Juche Philosophy Study Society of Meerut University of India was held on April 1 at the university.

The speakers stressed that the great vitality of the Juche idea had been substantiated by the successes registered by the Korean people in the revolution and construction and said they were forming the society to make a deeper study of the Juche idea.

The meeting elected the chairman and the general secretary of the society.

A Rajasthan State Branch of the All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association was inaugurated in this state on March 30.

Chairman of the branch V. N. Kak, who is also chairman of the association of the development of tourism of Rajasthan State, said in his speech that the formation of the branch of the friendship association in Rajasthan State on the occasion of the birthday of President Kim Il Sung was of weighty significance. He expressed his determination to develop the work of the branch in future in response to the desire of the Indian and Korean peoples.

MALI

The Malian National Committee for

(Continued on page 3)

Pyongyang Memorial Services On 50th Anniversary of Death Of Mr. Kim Chol Ju

Pyongyang memorial services took place at the People's Palace of Culture on June 13 on the 50th anniversary of the death of Kim Chol Ju, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter.

Attending the memorial services were Pak Sung Chul, So Chol, Yon Hyong Muk, Chon Mun Sop, Choe Yong Rim, So Yun Sok, Paek Hak Rim, Kim Jung Rim, Chong Jun Gi and Hong Song Ryong, and other leading officials.

A memorial address was made by Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice President.

Kim Chol Ju was born on June 12, 1916, in Mangyongdae, Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang municipality (then Nam-ri, Kopyong Myon, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province) as the second son of Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, and Kang Ban Sok, the pioneer of the communist women's movement in Korea.

Born into a patriotic and revolutionary family which had fought resolutely against foreign invaders for the country and the people through generations, Kim Chol Ju grasped the truth of revolution and grew to be an ardent revolutionary and staunch communist with passionate anti-Japanese, patriotic idea, high class consciousness, unbreakable fighting spirit and noble revolutionary traits through the revolutionary education by his parents and under the guidance and care of President Kim Il Sung.

He left Mangyongdae, his birthplace, in his childhood and spent his childhood and youthful days full of turns and twists and trials at different spots of the homeland and abroad following the course of the revolutionary activities of his parents and at last, embarked upon the road of a righteous struggle for the liberation of the country with a strong will of revolution.

From the very inception of the Saenal Juvenile Union, Kim Chol Ju was active as its core member and showed the personality of a competent political activist and organizer and educator already in his days of the Young Communist League.

Grown into an experienced young communist in the practice of the arduous revolutionary struggle, he took an active part in the work of organising the Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army, in hearty response to the line of waging an organized armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Recalling that after the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first standing revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, and the start of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, Kim Chol Ju launched into more vehement revolutionary activities in many fields such as the expansion and strengthening of the KPRA ranks and the consolidation of the guerilla bases, the speaker said:

Kim Chol Ju made an undying contribution to the realisation of the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by devoting his all to nursing the young communist core elements and building the mass foundation of the armed struggle through his indefatigable organisational and propaganda activities among the broad masses in the period of a historical turn when the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country was developing to a new, higher stage.

On June 14, 1935, near Shirengou, Yanji County, Kim Chol Ju had an unexpected encounter with a unit of the Japanese imperialist aggression army and died a heroic death in the death-defying fight with the enemy force several dozen times stronger.

The life of Kim Chol Ju who dedicated his noble youth to the righteous struggle for the liberation of the country, displaying the honor of the communist youth vanguard at the hardest time of our revolution, was a brilliant revolutionary life which recorded immortal feats and exploits in the annals of the national liberation struggle and communist movement of our country, said the speaker.

Organizations for study of Juche idea formed this year

Date	Countries	Organizations
February 16	Madagascar	The Antananarivo City Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea
		The First District Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea.
		The Fifth District Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea
		The group for the study of the Juche idea in the Technical Educational Domain
		The group for the study of the Juche idea in the General Educational Domain
		The youth group for the study of the Juche idea
March 13	Guyana	A group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Guyanese Cooperative Union Ltd.
14	Guyana	The West La Fenitens, Georgetown, group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung
15	Malta	Group for the study of the Juche idea of the Fabit Club, the Malta Labour Party
23	Nigeria	The national group for the study of the Juche idea of the Nigerian Union of Teachers
23	Zimbabwe	The Marondera Youth Centre of the Study of Kimilsungism
30	Finland	The Tampere group of the Finish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea
April 1	India	The Juche Philosophy Study Society of Meerut University
9	Mali	The Malian National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea
14	Uganda	The group for the study of the Juche philosophy of teachers of Makerere University

40 Years since Liberation

Development of Independent Diplomacy (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

President Kim Il Sung welcomed by State Leaders

An event of great internal and external interest in the recent diplomatic activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was President Kim Il Sung's visit to the USSR and other European socialist countries last year.

He visited eight countries – the Soviet Union, Poland, Democratic Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania – in 47 days from May 16 to July 1 last year. It was his longest foreign trip in many years.

He made this foreign trip for the purpose of strengthening friendly cohesion between the DPRK and other socialist countries, seeing and learning successes and experiences in socialist construction in them, furtherly expanding and developing mutual exchange and cooperation. State leaders and peoples of the countries which he visited gave an enthusiastic and hearty welcome to him and gave him a cordial reception.

High-ranking officials in these countries enthusiastically welcomed President Kim Il Sung. Especially, when he arrived at Moscow the Soviet Union showed such a warm welcomes that had been rarely seen there to welcome a foreign state leader.

President Kim Il Sung achieved great successes, holding sincere talks with other state leaders including Soviet leaders in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

He invited the state leaders to Korea and they accepted the invitations willingly.

Soviet Foreign Minister Willingly Accepts Invitation to Visit Korea

Since President Kim Il Sung's visit, Korea-Soviet relations have developed further many-sidedly and the two countries have been more active in cooperation in the sphere of politics, economy, culture and others.

Particularly, exchange and contact among the leaders have greatly contributed toward furtherly strengthening relations among the countries and the relations are getting closer day by day.

The Soviet delegations and leaders whom President Kim Il Sung received from July last year to the end of April this year included Deputy Foreign Minister M. S. Kapitsa.

From the north Korean side, Premier Kang Song San visited the Soviet Union to attend the funeral ceremony of the late Mr. K. U. Chernenko and met N. A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers on March 13.

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam paid an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Soviet government from April 16 to 23 and met Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko on April 17 and General Secretary Gorbachev on April 18. He conveyed an autograph letter of President Kim Il Sung and greeting cards from President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il to Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev.

Deputy Foreign Minister M. S. Kapitsa visited Korea last November and initialed a treaty on the state border between the DPRK and the USSR. The treaty was concluded on April 17 this year in Moscow.

When Vice Premier Kim Yong Nam visited the Soviet Union, a Korea-Soviet communique was issued. It emphasized a community of views in all problems the both sides discussed. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko was invited to visit Korea. He accepted the invitation willingly.

The celebrations to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War were attended by a Korean delegation, a party and government delegation of the DPRK (headed by Vice President Pak Sung Chul) and a Korean military delegation (headed by O Guk Ryol, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army). Also Korean and Soviet flying corps visited the Soviet Union and Korea mutually on May 8.

President Kim Il Sung was warmly welcomed in the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

General Secretary Gorvachev met Vice President Pak Sung Chul on May 9 and said that the Soviet people would advance together with the Korean people in their common struggle and that he sent his hearty greetings to Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Many Countries Invite Mr. Kim Jong Il

Mr. Kim Jong Il met N. M. Shubnikov, Soviet Ambassador to Korea, on September 24 last year at the invitation of the Soviet Ambassador. He met Deputy Foreign Minister M. S. Kapitsa on last November 23 and gave a dinner in his honor. This year he exchanged New Year's cards with Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko and V. V. Grishin, First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU. On March 12, he, accompanying President Kim Il Sung, called at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed condolences on the death of K. U. Chernenko.

A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union visited the DPRK from April 1 to 4 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. On April 2, the DPRK President, together with Mr. Kim Jong Il received the delegation. Secretary Kim Jong Il hosted a dinner in honor of the party workers delegation on April 3, present there were Secretary Ho Dam of the WPK Central Committee, Vice Premier Kim Yong Nam of the Administration Council, Secretary Hwang Jang Yop of the WPK Central Committee, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui Gyong and other diplomatic officials.

On May 9, the Soviet Ambassador to Korea hosted a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Mr. Kim Jong Il attended it. He received a gift from the Defence Ministry of the Soviet Union.

His visit to the Soviet Union is now much talked about in Japan.

In connection with this, Mr. Kim Gi Nam, editor-in-chief of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, said in Tokyo "Mr. Kim Jong Il is now invited by many socialist countries. If he is invited, his visit may be realized."

When asked "Did an invitation come from the Soviet Union?" he said as follows: "He is invited by many socialist countries including the Soviet Union." (April 24 issue of The Asahi Shimbun.)

About Mr. Kim Jong Il's visit to the Soviet Union, Vice Premier Kim Yong Nam already had stated last year in interviews with an American News Agency, "When President Kim Il Sung visited Moscow last May, Mr. Kim Jong Il received an invitation from the Soviet Union."

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 2)

the Study of the Juche Idea was inaugurated in Bamako on April 9.

The secretary general of the Secretariat of Information and Culture of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union said in his report:

"The inauguration of the Malian National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea is a great event for the Malian party, government and people, which is of weighty importance in advancing the revolution and construction.

"The committee should widely disseminated the immortal Juche idea among the Malian people and effectively apply it to the building of a new society." He called for a vigorous advance along the road of the Juche idea.

The meeting elected Bayes Ague Mohamede, member, and organizational secretary, of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, Chairman of the Committee.

UGANDA

The group for the study of the Juche philosophy of teachers of Makerere University of Uganda was inaugurated at the university on April 14.

The meeting elected the chief and secretary of the group. Speaking at the meeting the chief of the group said:

We have formed the group for the study of the Juche philosophy of teachers of Makerere University with a view to promoting our nation's development by studying the Juche philosophy widely disseminated among the world people.

The secretary of the group remarked:

The Juche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the guiding idea of our era indicating the road ahead of the world people.

We pay highest glory and deepest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who gave a true world outlook to mankind by founding the most scientific and revolutionary Juche idea and sincerely wish him good health and a long life.

Preparations for Participating In 12th World Youth Festival Progress in Final Stage

Preparations for participating in the 12th world youth and students festival in Moscow are being stepped up in the final stage in Korea.

According to the program of the festival, the national preparatory committee is making brisk preparations for the participation of a Korean youth and students' delegation in centres of anti-imperialism and solidarity, peace and disarmament, non-aligned movement and so on and in friendship and solidarity meetings of youth and students of fighting and friendly countries and meetings of youth and students to be organized according to their regions, continents and occupations, etc. For denouncing the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves, defending world peace and security and deepening understanding and friendship among the world's youth and students.

With a plan to hold joint friendship meetings and gettogethers with Soviet youth and students, it is now making full preparations for this.

Works to be presented to art, handicraft, photo and other exhibitions which will be held during the festival have been fully prepared.

What is conspicuous in the preparations for the festival is work of making memorial posters, badges and stamps.

Members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and Young people have finished attractive posters, badges and stamps, reflecting the ardent desire of the Korean youth and students to brilliantly adorn the festival, warmly congratulating it, and bring into fuller bloom the tranditional Korean-Soviet friendship and cooperation which are developing onto a new higher stage.

They also made more than 105,000 flowers to beautifully adorn the festival.

Preparations for art activities are also progressing in the final stage.

A youth and students' art troupe has included in its performance program famous Korean music pieces, Soviet songs and famous pieces of world music for friendship and unity with progressive youth and students of the world including the Soviet Union and is now making a dress rehearsal of them.

Preparations for sports activities are also brisk.

A youth and students' delegation was formed to be sent to the festival.

The delegation consists of model functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth, Young Innovators, members of Youth Shock Brigades, students and young artistes and sportsmen.

Draft Agreement on Composition and Operation of N-S Joint Com.

– DPRK's Concrete Proposal –

June 20 (KCNA) – At the third round of north-south economic talks which opened here at 10 this morning the south side agreed to the proposal for instituting the North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation advanced by our side at the second round of the talks.

As a result, an agreement on the institution of the North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation was reached between the two sides.

Head of our side Li Song Rok presented a draft agreement on the composition and operation of the joint committee, which is as follows:

1. The composition of the North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation

A) The North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation shall be formed with one co-chairman, one vice-chairman and seven members from each side.

The co-chairmen shall be officials of vice-premier level, vice-chairman those of minister level and members those of minister or vice-minister level.

B) The North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation shall have under it the subcommittee for resources development, the subcommittee for industry and technology, the subcommittee for agriculture, the subcommittee for fisheries, the subcommittee for exchange of goods, the subcommittee for transport and communications and the subcommittee for finance.

The chairman of the subcommittee shall be member of the joint committee and each subcommittee be formed with five persons.

C) The North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation shall have in itself a secretary from each side, who shall be vice-minister level.

2. The function of the North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation

The joint committee and its subcommittees shall discuss and solve all matters concerning economic cooperation and interchange between the north and the south and ensure their implementation.

1) The North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation shall

A) Discuss and decide upon the objects and scale of economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south.

B) Discuss and decide upon the basic forms and ways of economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south.

C) Discuss and ratify a unified plan for economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south.

D) Ensure the implementation of agreed points and plans which were discussed and decided upon.

E) Discuss and coordinate controversies which may arise between economic transaction bodies of the north and the south.

F) Discuss and decide upon other matters which may arise in carrying out economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south and developing economy in a uniform way, and ensure their implementation.

2) Subcommittees shall

A) Hold business-like discussion on the matters discussed and decided upon at the joint committee.

B) Submit matters being raised in the domains concerned to the joint committee.

3) The secretary shall

A) Be in charge of and deal with business-like matters concerning the operation of the joint committee and hold, if necessary, a meeting with his counterpart of the other side.

B) Sum up the matters discussed and decided on at the subcommittees and submit them to the chairman of his side to the joint committee.

3. Operation of the North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation

A) The full-dress meeting of the North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation shall be held once a quarter of a year in Pyongyang or Seoul and extraordinary meetings be also held in accordance with an agreement between the two sides.

B) The meeting of the subcommittee shall be held any time in Pyongyang, Seoul or Panmunjom in accordance with an agreement between the two sides.

C) The meeting of the secretaries shall be held in Panmunjom whenever necessary in accordance with an agreement between the two sides.

D) The agreed points of the joint committee shall be signed or verbally confirmed by the co-chairmen of the two sides.

4. The rules of the composition and operation of the North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation shall be drafted and agreed on separately.

5. The agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation may be amended and supplemented in accordance with an agreement of the joint committee.

6. The agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation shall come into effect after the vice-premiers of the two sides have signed it and exchanged its original texts.

N-S Parliamentary Talks Offer, Most Proper Form of Talks: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun on June 14 in an article headlined "Step to Lay Foundation for Peace and Peaceful Reunification" says that north-south parliamentary talks proposed by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are a most proper form of talks for laying by the efforts of our nation a foundation for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

The author of the article says:

Our proposal for north-south parliamentary talks proceeded from a truly patriotic stand to find a way for detente and settle the internal affairs of the nation by the efforts of the nation itself.

Today it is a vital problem related to the destiny of the nation and the country to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula, prevent war and ensure peace.

To solve the question of ensuring peace in the country in a fair way, therefore, it is imperative to seek a form of talks which can reflect the will of broad sections, political parties and groupings in the north and the south.

Viewed from such stand, north-south parliamentary talks are a most proper form of talks for concentrically reflecting the will of broad segments, political parties and groupings in the two parts of Korea.

North-south parliamentary talks are an active and effective form of dialogue to lay a foundation for great national unity on the basis of the national idea, transcending the differences between the north and the south in ideology and system.

The biggest barrier estranging the north and the south from each other today is mistrust and misunderstanding.

This problem can never be solved through such contacts in business-like domains as Red Cross talks or economic talks. It can be settled only through such authoritative political talks as inter-parliamentary talks.

Our proposal for north-south parliamentary talks is entirely realistic as it was advanced on the premise that although different ideologies and systems exist in the north and the south, there will be no problem insolvable if the two sides put up the one national idea and meet at one place.

There can be no reason for the south Korean side not to accept this realistic and reasonable proposal for national salvation.

In its reply letter sent over 50 days after we advanced the proposal, the south Korean national assembly proposed to discuss the problem of instituting a "unified constitution" at north-south parliamentary talks instead of the problem of publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression proposed by us.

This is, in fact, an irrelevant answer avoiding the discussion of such vital problem of the nation as relaxing the tension between the north and the south and preventing war between them.

On the other hand, such provocative war exercises as "Myolgong", "Pakjui" and "Ddangbol" were staged in south Korea in succession against us who hold that the two sides should not fight each other but live in peace.

It is not decent to refuse to show sincerity toward our new peace-oriented proposal and slander and stage war exercises one after another against us, thinking of fighting with us.

The south Korean side must refrain from all acts detrimental to dialogue and peace and approach our new peace-oriented proposal with sincerity.

Workers' Struggles Double in Number

The south Korean paper quoted data released by the south Korean "Ministry of Labour" as saying that the struggles waged by workers entering this year numbered more than 90 as of May.

This means that workers' fightings increased in number more than two times as against the same period of last year.

The struggles calling for guaranteeing the three rights of labour and wage hike account for more than 50 percent of them and those against unreasonable dismissal and harsh exploitation by employers hold not a small proportion.

Labour Org. Calls for Democracy in its Declaration and Resolution

The Minju Rodong (Democratic Labour), the organ of the Workers' Welfare Council of South Korea, in its No. 10 issue carried a resolution and declaration which were made public on the occasion of its first birthday.

The resolution says: We reaffirm that such slogans as "democracy," "justice" and "building welfare society" without guaranteeing the minimum living cost of workers are also ones for propaganda purposed to make people fall into illusion.

We are struggling for a guarantee of workers' existence and their living wothy of human beings and for the realisation of the minimum wage system for justice of distribution.

"Democracy" without three rights of labour is not a genuine democracy. We will direct all efforts to the struggle for the revision of the present evil labour law.

We urge the "government" to rehabilitate to their original status the democratic workers' union it has destroyed by mobilising means of violence and reinstate all the dismissed workers.

We denounce unjust act of the "government" in outlawing even the formation of legal trade unions.

We will make workers pool all their wisdom in expanding their internal forces for democratic labour movement and further strengthen the struggle for solidarity with all democratic forces.

The genuine democracy in our society should regard it as a basic task to guarantee the democratic labour movement and solve the labour problem and the democratic labour movement should be won only through our workers' internal and united struggle in firm solidarity with broad democratic forces, says the declaration.

Pang Yong Sok, chairman of the organisation, emphasized in an article contributed to Minju Rodong:

We will wage in a more organized and systematic way the struggle for the revision of the evil labour law and valiantly struggle for solving such basic problems as low wage, overtime work under hard working conditions which endanger the lives of the working masses.

Hectic Arms Buildup In S. Korea

The United States and south Korea are now showing greater zeal in arms buildup behind the curtain of "peace" and "relaxasion of tensions."

The United States has made constant shipments of new-type weapons and equipment including nucelar weapons into south Korea.

It plans to deploy that region of Asia "Pershing 2" missiles, cruise missiles and other medium and long range nuclear attack missiles and, later, space weapons now they are developing.

The U.S. has already introduced 72 "F 16" fighter-bombers capable of nuclear delivery, 24 "A 10" close support fighters, and new-type "AH-1 Cobra" helicopters, and 100 "Black Hawk" helicopters and began equipping the U.S. Army stationed in south Korea with 155mm and 203mm long-rage howitzers, "atomic guns" which are capable of launching neutron bombs.

Last year, the Americans introduced new-type sophisticated guided shells named "Copper Head" and 60 portable anti-aircraft missiles "Stinger" and plan to deploy 156 more "Stinger" missiles this year.

The United States has yearly increased their military aid to the south Korean junta with its Congress passed the bills on military sales loan amounting $228 million in fiscal 1986 and on transfer to the south Korean army weapons and equipment worth over $8,000 million in the 1985-1989 period.

The Americans decided to arm their troops in south Korea with more than 180 kinds of new combat equipment including tanks, military planes and missiles and ammunitions in one or two years.

Washington is sharply reinforcing the American and south Korean armed forces and reorganizing them into attack formations in accordance with their provocative "offensive strategy" for an attack on the north.

The U.S. troops in south Korea were increased by 2,000 last year and 2,500 more GIs are planned to be increased this year.

On the other hand, the United States expanded the "commando brigades", which numbered 7 in 1983, into "commando divisions" in recent years, and newly organized "commando" forces 180,000 strong on an overall scale in all arms and services and they may launch a "commando" operation against the north under the control of the Pentagon.

"Such arms buildup openly carried on behind the curtain of dialogue is an unpardonable criminal act throwing a wet blanket over the desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people for peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification," the Korean Central News Agency said on June 19.

2 Women Killed In Land Mine Explosion Near DMZ

Two women were killed in an explosion of a mine on a hill in the civilian access limit region along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) on June 13, a south Korean paper reported.

They were reported to have entered the area to pick herbs.

A certain number of people are allowed to visit the civilian access limit region during the daytime for farming purposes only, the paper said.

Chon Junta Uses Tear Gas Bombs Worth Some $3.3 Million in 5 Months: S. Korean Paper

The junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan used some 145,000 tear gas bombs of various kinds and 16,000 liters of pepper fog worth more than 2,908,540,000 won ($3,343,200) in the crackdowns upon the anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations of students in the first five months of this year, the south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo reported on June 8.

The tear gas canisters were fired by the south Korean police to suppress 1,137 demonstrations by the end of May including 62,209 apple-shaped bombs and 83,029 gun-fired bombs.

Some 1.9 billion won worth of tear gas was fired in 1,499 students demonstrations last year.

The figures were contained in a business report submitted by the south Korean "Home Ministry" to the "national assembly" on June 7.

Tear gas fired in protests totaled 120 million won in value in 1983, 61 million won in 1982 and 37 million won in 1981, the report said.

The south Korean authorities manufacture the tear gas bombs with raw materials imported from the United States at a high price.

On the other hand, the Chon junta is continuing to increase the number of the combat police mobilized into the crackdown upon demonstrations.

In the January-May period they threw more than 1,842,900 combat police against students' demonstrations.

The students who participated in the demonstrations in the five months or so this year numbered 329,490. It means that over five policemen were mobilized in the crackdown upon a demonstrator.

Publishing Houses And Bookstore Searched Again

Three publishing houses and the Hongik Bookstore in Seoul were searched on June 13 for more than 160 books including "poverty" and 13 kinds of printed materials including "Oh, Kwangju!", according to a radio report from Seoul.

The recent seizure of publishing houses and bookstores was followed by the May 3 massive search conducted by the police in cooperation with the south Korea's "Culture-Information Ministry" on the pretext of seizing "subversive books" on leftist ideology.

In the last search, books related to rapacious business activities are also among the books seized by six special investigation teams fanning out through the bookstores and printing shops.

Most of the confiscated books are related to communism, labour movement, and political oppression and the Bolshevik revolution in the Soviet Union.

Although the south Korean authorities argue that those books sympathize with the leftist ideas with the aim helping "anti-state organizations" including north Korea, there has been no clear definition on how they distinguish "subversive books" with "healthy ones".

This is the third crackdown this year since Newsweek magazine, which carried a cover photo and story of Mr. Kim Dae Jung's return in its Asian edition, was held up in south Korea.

Chon Tae Il Memorial Built by Workers

The memorial of Chon Tae Il was built by workers and formally dedicated in Chongro District, Seoul, on June 10 under the sponsorship of the Society for Honouring the Memory of Chon Tae Il, the south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo reported on June 11.

Mr. Chon Tae Il was a young textile worker of the Chonggye Garment Factory of Pyonghwa Market in Seoul, who died in self-immolation on November 13, 1970, in protest against the anti-popular, labour policy, shouting "Don't make my death useless."

S. Korea on the Edge of Economic Crisis of Great Severity: Survey (5)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The pressure for liberalization for foreign banks has come from the US under the goal of "national treatment" for banks. We are certain that foreign banks do not wish to be treated like Korean banks. We await the ways in which MOF will manipulate this situation to Korea's own convenience.

MOF will now have increased weapons to wield to keep the foreign banks in line. An example is that MOF, concerned about the situation of commercial banks and the money supply, ordered domestic banks to lend no more than 100 million won to any borrower. Foreign banks are not limited by such orders, but from now on may find rediscount facilities withdrawn.

Again foreign banks are exempt from controls on lending to large companies. But MOF now has additional levers to enforce compliance. What must worry banks in particular is that they have been lending to the large corporations without guarantees from Korean banks. In the case of Kukje they have been lucky, but that luck depends on the Korean Government not giving them national treatment.

The Government is still proposing to sell off government banks (classed as specialized banks) such as the Foreign Exchange Bank, perhaps the best run of Korean banks. Whether they will proceed this year remains to be seen.

The stock exchange is cushioned from blows like Kukje which would have decimated a real stock exchange. The amount the Korea stock index is able to fall in a day is limited and therefore even worthless Kukje stock fell gracefully. The appendix carries the major listed companies, and their profits for the last year. The volume of stock traded since the fall of Kukje has been very low and the whole market is waiting to see whether the OBSE forecloses on another major company. The index is falling steadily.

A third overseas investment trust unit, the Korea Growth Trust, which will have a paid-in capital of US$30 million, is to be launched shortly. This will be larger than the two existing funds, Korea Trust and Korea International Trust. The Korean leader is Citizens Investment Trust Co. and the foreign leader Jardine Fleming Ltd. The 11 underwriters include Nikko Securities and others from West Germany, Australia and Switzerland.

However, the general grim picture of the Korean economy is likely to dampen immediate response to these issues. We expect this marketing to be postponed and predict the Korea Fund will fall on the New York Stock Exchange when a substantial devaluation takes place (though the Korea Fund has not yet invested most of its money).

The Korea Stock Exchange remains a protected market in which money can still be made with reasonable care as the Model Fund of the journal "Business Korea" shows. For a net investment of US$284,751 made a year ago, a notional profit of 19% could have been made. The real profit would have been considerably less since being only a notional investment the fund does not pay brokerage fees or transaction taxes (almost 1% per transaction) and assumes it could buy and sell at the closing price which due to Korea Stock Exchange restrictions on the maximum fall per day is not necessarily true. Finally, with a devaluation of 10% coming up, perhaps more, a foreign investor would have ended up losing money.

Trade, Current-Account and Balance of Payment Prospects

a) Exports

Exports in the first two months of 1985 actually fell 15%. (down 19.3% in January and 10% in February) compared with the like months of last year. These figures must be treated with the greatest caution. So many different figures are appearing in the Korean press recently that one would almost believe there is an intention to deceive.

Export figures are compiled on two different bases, by the Office of Customs Administration and by BOK for balance of payments purposes. In the past, those compiled by OCA have always been significantly higher than those compiled by BOK. For instance, in 1984 OCA put exports at US$29.3 billion and BOK at US$26.3 billion. EPB usually uses OCA figures for normal discussion of exports and imports as does MTI, and this is the figure we quote at the beginning of this report. For the first time ever, however, BOK figures give US$100 million more than OCA so that exports only dropped 0.9% according to the Central Bank figures.

Export letters of credit arrivivng during the same period fell by 10.4%. This compares with an overall growth of exports of 21% in 1984. These are extremely serious figures. If they continue throughout the year then Korea is heading for negative or zero GNP growth, regardless of the performance of the domestic economy.

We think that the trend is not quite as serious as that but is nevertheless bad. What happens will depend on the reversal of two elements of government policy: the exchange rate and the policy of forcing companies to increase their net-worth debt ratio.

This was admitted for the first time in the Korea Herald, the government newspaper on March 14. But the Minister of Trade and Industry in the same issue still insisted that exports would grow 13% in 1985 and the current account deficit would be only US$400 million. We predict an overall rise in exports over the whole year of about 2% though some changes of government policy will have to take place soon if this is to occur.

Reasons for declining export growth are:

a) Local factors e.g. shipbuilding
b) Overvalued exchange rate
c) Extension of protectionism in the US and other countries
d) A growing crisis of management in Korean industry which requires radical restructuring
e) Desperate attempts to increase profits to escape the government debt/net worth ratio limit on new loans.

(To be continued)

Rodong Sinmun Denounces Cooperation Between Japan and South Korea in Espionage

PYONGYANG June 15 (KCNA)

The notorious intelligence organ of south Korea is conducting espionage activities, threatening people in Japan.

This is an infringement upon Japan's sovereignty and an insult to the dignity of her people.

Rodong Sinmun today says this in a commentary. Denouncing the south Korean puppets for having set up an espionage network in Japan to conduct espionage activities against Korean residents in Japan, the author of the commentary notes:

According to a recent statement of a socialist dietman at the Japanese diet, the south Korean puppets at a trial held in Seoul in April passed eight years in prison upon a Japan-resident Korean student studying in Seoul and in the trial they used as evidence data collected by secret agents of the puppet Security Planning Board in Japan.

Japanese government authorities answered at the diet as if they were unaware of espionage activities of south Korean puppets in Japan.

It does not hold water that Japanese authorities boasting of their high intelligence function are unaware of espionage activities of south Korean puppets in Japan. This is an insult to public opinion and a sophism to conceal their collusion with the puppets. Japanese authorities not only let south Korean puppets conduct espionage activities in Japan in an unbridled way but also cooperate with them. A typical example of this was the abduction of Kim Dae Jung in Tokyo.

Japanese authorities allow espionage activities of south Korean puppets, even having the sovereignty of their country trampled underfoot. This is connected with their wild design to stage a comeback to south Korea. Taking south Korea as the first target of their overseas aggression, the Japanese reactionaries scheme to realise their colonialist domination again there. This is why they, in league with the U.S. imperialists, spare nothing in encouraging the fascist regime for the perpetuation of Korea's division.

Tokyo Symposium Held On Korea Peace

An international symposium for "easing tensions and for peace on the Korean Peninsula" was held on June 15, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

An international symposium for "easing tensions and for peace on the Korean Peninsula" was held on June 15 under the auspices of the executive committee of the International Seminar on the Korean Question, represented by Mr. Andrew Hughes, at the 2nd Hall of the All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Present on the occasion were some 100 people, journalists, scholars and diplomats from 10 countries, the U.S., Britian, East and West Germany, Australia, Mexico, Italy, Hong Kong, New Zealand.

Mr. Gebhard Hielscher, Tokyo correspondent of Sueddeutsche Zeitung, FRG, spoke on "Detente and Unification – Germany and Korea", and Prof. F. Orrin of Cambridge University on "fingerprinting and Japan's Korea Policy.

Tokyo University Prof., Seki Hiroharu presented a report on "Creation of Favorable Conditions for Easing Tensions and for Peace on the Korean Peninsula", "New Developments on the Korean Peninsula in the Framework of the Relaxation of World Tensions" was the subject discussed by Takazawa Torao, Deputy Secretary General of the Japan Socialist Party.

Speakers unanimously pointed out that peace on Korean Peninsula is closely linked to the peace of the world and they warned against the growing danger of nuclear war on Korean Peninsula.

Therefore, 3-way talks offered by the DPRK, they stressed, should be realized, in the earliest date to prevent nuclear war and bring peace and reunification to Korea.

After the reports were presented, a question – and – answer session was held.

Sports and Culture

Young Hope of Table-Tennis Circles in DPRK

Korean girl table-tennis players Li Bun Hui, Cho Jong Hui and Han Hye Song are now widely popular among the Korean people. They came runner-up in the women's team event at the 38th World Table-Tennis Championships some time ago. They defeated the Czechoslovak, Dutch, Japanese, West German, Romanian, French and Hong Kong teams in the group preliminaries and beat the south Korean team in the semi-finals.

These young girl paddlers have given a good account of themselves in international tournaments held in recent years.

In particular, Li Bun Hui and Han Hye Song, now at the age of 16, had been senior middle school table-tennis players up until a few years ago. Kim Gyong Sun, Pak Son Hyang and Cho Jong Hui are also new faces. They have rapidly improved their level in a brief span of time by training their Juche-oriented table-tennis technique and tactics.

They came third in the team event already at the 37th World Table-Tennis Championships and second respectively at the Fourth Pyongyang International Invitational Table-Tennis Tournament, the 7th Asian Table-Tennis Championships and the 26th International Table-Tennis Tournament held in Yugoslavia.

Notably, Li Bun Hui was the winner in the singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles at an international junior table-tennis tournament held in Czechoslovakia in 1983. And she came second and third respectively in the mixed doubles and women's doubles at the Third Pyongyang International Invitational Table-Tennis Tournament held that year. At the 38th World Table-Tennis Championships she defeated by a wide margin Hoshino called table-tennis "queen" in Japan and Vriesekoop from the Netherlands who was the winner at the European competitions among top-notch players held this year. She was awarded "Joola" trophy in recognition of her best record in the singles of the team event.

Kim Gyong Sun came first in the doubles at the Third Pyongyang International Invitational Table-Tennis Tournament and gained 10 wins at 10 matches in the singles of the team event at the 37th World Table-Tennis Championships.

Cho Jong Hui carried off gold medals in the singles at the 11th Table-Tennis Championships of the International Railway Sports Federation and in the doubles at the Fourth Pyongyang International Invitational Table-Tennis Tournament and scored good results at other international competitions.

Li Bun Hui and Cho Jong Hui won the title of Merited Sportsman this year.

The young table-tennis players of Korea are now intensifying training to prove more successful at the Fifth Pyongyang International Invitational Table-Tennis Tournament scheduled for this year and other international competitions.

DPRK Mass Gymnastic Display Specialists in Ghana

The Secretary in charge of Education of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana warmly congratulated the mass gymnastic display specialists of Korea on their successful completion of the mass gymnastic display "Resurrection of Ghana".

In his opening address of the mass gymnastic display "Resurrection of Ghana" performed by 4,000 Ghanaian students and children at the Accra Stadium on June 4, he expressed thanks to the specialists of the DPRK for their great contribution to the exercise of the Ghanaian students and children in the display.

That day, Jerry John Rawlings, Charman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, members and secretaries of the council and central and local government officials watched the display with 150,000 Accra citizens.

The mass gymnastic display consisting of the prologue, five scenes and epilogue was acclaimed by the spectators.

(Continued from the previous issue)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Apr. 17 – 30)

Apr. 17

* Son Song Pil, Vice Chariman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, and his entourage to participate in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference to be held in Indonesia.

Apr. 22

* The first Korean friendship visiting group headed by Chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee, Kim Yong Jon for a visit to China.

Apr. 23

* A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by Kim Yong Duk, vice-Chairman of the Light Industry Commission, for a visit to China.

Apr. 24

* A Korean commercial delegation headed by Li Yong Sop, Vice Minister of Commerce, for a visit to Bulgaria and Cuba.

Apr. 27

* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Nam Sang Man, Vice Minister of Labor Administration and member of the Executive Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Apr. 29

* The Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble for a visit to China.

Apr. 30

* A Korean trade union delegation headed by U Jong Hak, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, for a visit to China.

* A party workers' delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Li Gyong Hui, vice-Director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee, for a visit to China.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK And Foreign Countries (Apr. 1-30)

Apr. 1

* A 1985-1986 plan for cooperation between the Ministry of Public Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Cuba in the field of health services and medical science was signed in Pyongyang.

Apr. 7

* The 1985-1986 working plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

(Continued on page 7)

— Article of South Korean Monthly Magazine —

No Policy for Preservation Of National Assets

3. National Treasures Tuned into Children's Playground

(Continued from the previous issue)

Usually national treasures are treated with pride and are specially cherished by both the government and the people.

Yet this is not the situation in south Korea. National assets and treasures are neglected without due attention paid to them.

There is one more example as mentioned above.

Even Museum Employees Don't know the Names of National Treasures

Generally, those who must have a correct knowledge of national treasures, are ignorant about them, and take an arrogant attitude to the others because of their official status.

There are lots of old tumuluses in Kyongju and I had an opportunity to visit National Treasure No. 38 which is regarded as an original stone pagoda of the Silla period.

The pagoda is located in the back yard of Kyongju Museum, and I happened to ask several questions to one of the museum employees there.

The following are questions and answers between us: "What is the name of this pagoda?", I asked, then he replied, "It's a stone pagoda, isn't it?" "No, I'd like to know the name ", I again asked him, and then he replied, "Its name is a 3-story stone pagoda. As for details, refer to a proper book".

Mr. Chae Shin Hae, the head surgeon of Chong Ryang-ri Hospital so far has studied 200 national treasures in south Korea and introduced them in a medical paper "Ibak Shinbo".

He said that the authorities were satisfied if only they set up iron fence or something like that as protective measures. So outdoor cultural assets are turned into children's playgrounds wherever they are.

The authorities are concerned only with raising GNP, when they can't properly manage cultural assets inherited from their ancestors.

They have no affection for important cultural assets. This situation is tantamount to discarding these assets.

Empty Cans Piled up in Ruins

I happened to see such a "protective" measure in national treasure No. 87, a 5-story stone pagoda at Ponggan Mo Jon, Yongyang-gun, North Kyongsang Province.

It was near sunset when I arrived at the site. I hastened to taking pictures because I thought it was impossible to do so after sunset. Yet I realized what an unjust treatment it was given.

When I asked a villager "where is the pagoda?", he showed me the way to the treasure site wearing a sneer at me.

"How foolish he is! It is too late to visit the site, after the site has turned to rubbish. See how he runs for the spot." I heard him saying so in my back.

The uncared-for 5-story stone pagoda stood deserted in a corner of a field farm along a tributary of the Rak Tong River.

Inside the iron fence, I found long crack running in the ground, apparently showing that children had been playing there with sand just before I arrived there.

The stone foundation of the pagoda was covered with gravel, and were severely worn at the four corners. The pagoda itself appeared very instable.

The front and back of the stone roof on the first floor had completely collapsed; the east side on the 4th and the 5th floor was partially destroyed.

Particularly the stone roof on the 5th floor had collapsed so completely that it was very difficult to imagine its original form.

In addition, grass growing at the waves of the stone roofs seemed to have hastened the weathering of the pagoda.

There was a small room in the front on the 1st floor, and words reading "Chong Wang Gate", "Four Big Buddhist Saints" were scribbled in white paint in disorder on the pillar.

Scrubbles in black paint were also found on the front stone roof. In the small room on the first story, empty cans and broken tiles were scattered here and there – Children had been playing there at house-keeping.

(To be continued)

A 5-story stone Pagoda at Ponggan Mo Jon overgrown with weeds

(Continued from page 6)

Apr. 8

* An agreement on post and telecommunications between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Benin was signed in Kotonou.

Apr. 12

* An agreement on the establishment of a joint commission to further develop and expand cooperation in the economic and scientific-technological field between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania was signed in Pyongyang.

Apr. 17

* The treaty on the state border between the DPRK and the USSR and a consular convention between the DPRK and the USSR were concluded in Moscow.

Apr. 19

* An agreement on cooperation and exchange between Kim Il Sung University and Cara Bobo University of Venezuela was signed in Pyongyang.

Apr. 24

* The 1985-1986 plan of exchange between the Foreign Ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw.

Apr. 25

* A 1985-1986 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of India was signed in Pyongyang.

Apr. 30

* A plan for cultural exchange for 1985-1986 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Tunisia was signed in Tunis.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (May 3 – 14)

May 3

* A government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Silvino Manuael Da Luz, member of the Political Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

* A delegation of the Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry of China headed by its Vice Director Zhou Gang.

* A Burundi delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Nahimana Donatien,Director of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Burundi.

May 4

* The Ukrainian State Academic Merited People's Chorus named after "G.G. Verevka" of the Soviet Union headed by L.F. Budzishen, Director of a Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian Republic.

May 6

* A delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Science of Bulgaria headed by its president Tseno Khinkovski.

* A delegation of the General Organization of Technology of Poland headed by its vice-Chairman Tadeusz Zastawnik.

* A delegation of the Abdulla Badeeh Institute of Scientific Socialism headed by member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and Dean of the institute Saleh Hassan Mohammed.

May 7

* A delegation of the State Planning Committee of Romania headed by its Vice Chairman Gheorghe Nicolescu.

* A delegation of the Shimane Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Yamasaki Ryo, Chairman of the Shimane Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party.

May 8

* An air force squadron of the Soviet Army headed by Shekh Grigoryevich, Vice Director of the Air Force Operational Department of the Far East Military District.

May 9

* The Art Troupe of the Ministry of Coal Industry of China with Ji Hongde, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of the Ministry of Coal Industry, as adviser and Wang Zhenyu, Chief of the Art Troupe of the Ministry of Coal Industry, as head.

* A delegation of scholars of Kasetsart University, Thailand, headed by Associate Professor Pienepen Panichapat of the university.

* A delegation of scholars headed by Associate Professor Nuntana Kapilakan of Kasetsart University.

May 10

* Hans Grotewohl, son of Otto Grotewohl, former chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, and his family.

* A delegation of the Xinhua News Agency of China headed by its Deputy Director General Yang Jiaxiang.

* Don Luce, Director of the Asia Resource Center of the United States, and his party.

* A delegation of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Chen Guodong, member of the Central Committee of the CPC, and First Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee.

* A delegation of the Bulgarian paper Vecherni Novini headed by its Editor-in-Chief Dercho Kristev.

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution headed by Dr. Boanoro Henri, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar.

* A delegation of the General Federation of Private Railway and Bus Workers' Union of Japan headed by its Vice Chairman Hayashi Shigeto.

* A delegation of the Kanagawa Prefectural People of Japan for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

May 13

* A delegation of the Ministry of Transport of Bulgaria headed by Minister Vasil Tsanov.

* A Geneva friendship delegation headed by Roger Dafflon, Chairman of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Mayor of Geneva.

* A delegation of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Science headed by its Vice President Academician and Prof. Vladmir Kubyshev.

* A delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade headed by its vice-Chairman Ivan Korovkin.

* A delegation of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the Soviet Union headed by Vladimir Semukha, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of Byelorussia.

* A delegation of Philosophers of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union headed by Georgi Smirnob, corresponding member, and Director of the Philosophy Institute of the academy.

* A delegation of the Sofia Press Agency of Bulgaria headed by its Deputy Director General Aleksandr Dainov.

* A guyanese delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Edad S. Palmer.

* Peter Dietze, Director of the Department of International Economic Organizations of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic and his party.

May 14

* A government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by her Vice President Hemilton Green.

* A delegation of the All-Japan Telecommunication Workers' Union headed by Sonoki Hisaji, Financial Department Chief of the Central Headquarters of the union.

(To be continued)

Report on Human Rights in the "Republic of Korea" (9)

(Continued from the previous issue)

In 1982 there were several allegations of torture-related deaths. "An unemployed politician, Ki Chong To, claimed in a letter dictated from a hospital, shortly before his death there, that the police had beaten him for five days to extract a confession, and that those beatings and poor medical treatment were responsible for his serious condition." In the other case, Park Kwan Hyun allegedly died in October after leading a hunger strike in Kwangju Prison to protest having been tortured.

"Detainees about to be released [are] routinely required to sign a statement that they have not been tortured during their incarceration; thus, reports of torture are difficult to confirm or dismiss." Nevertheless, reports have been consistent enough and numerous enough that most observers believe the practice to be widespread.

The belief that torture is a common practice has become so wide-spread that even the controlled press has raised the question "When will the torture stop?" In a 1981 murder case without political overtones a conviction was overturned on the ground that the only evidence was a coerced confession. In 1982 in four widely-publicized non-political criminal cases, the courts found that the defendants had been tortured and rejected their confessions. In several of these cases this resulted in an acquittal. In one case a suspect was freed after the Minister of Home Affairs admitted before the National Assembly that the police had tortured him.

In 1984 the Department of State reported,

> Accusations of torture diminished in 1983 compared to past years .... [but t]he use of excessive force by the police, despite high level efforts to reduce or eliminate it, has proven to be a pervasive and ingrained problem. The most notable case in 1983 was the death in March of a business executive [Kim Kun Jo] in Pusan, following a beating by a police lieutenant who was interrogating him in a non-political case. The lieutenant was sentenced to seven years imprisonment and the Home Affairs Minister apologized and vowed to fire any policeman using similar tactics. [18]

It seems likely that in any non-political case where there are beatings as serious as those in the Kim Kun Jo case the responsible officials will be punished. There has as yet been no open, public debate about torture in a political case and such debate cannot be expected soon given the conditions under which the media operate.

Freedom of Assembly and Association

Although freedoms of assembly and association are flatly guaranteed by Constitutional Article 20(1), the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations, which was already strict but was made even stricter by the Legislative Council for National Security in December 1980, forbids

> specified categories of assembly, including those considered most likely to undermine public order or cause social unrest .... Under this law, police have at times intervened, as in June 1983 when they entered a Protestant church at the end of a student meeting, maltreated participants, and damaged the church. The Government later apologized. The law also requires that demonstrations of all types and outdoor political assemblies be reported in advance to the police.
>
> Violation of the law carries a maximum sentence of seven years and a fine of about $3,750. Prior to the December 1983 amnesty, approximately 250 persons or more than half of all Korea's 'prisoners of conscience' were imprisoned for violation of this law; typically, such persons were [student demonstrators] .... In 1983, the courts grew harsher in punishing violations of [this law]. Whereas in 1982 most violators received 12 to 18 months sentences, in 1983 sentences of two to three years were more common.

Freedom of Speech and the Press

Although freedoms of speech and press are guaranteed by the Constitution in Article 29(1), in practice the expression of opposition points of view is severely limited. During the Park years tens of journalists were imprisoned and hundreds lost their jobs for advocating or practicing independent journalism. Under General Chun the martial law authorities continued this pattern by incarcerating journalists, forcing newspapers to fire hundreds of reporters and closing down 172 periodicals. The mass media was then "reorganized." Several private broadcasting systems "voluntarily" merged with the government system. The Christian Broadcasting System was forced to stop broadcasting news and advertisements. The several private news services were merged into one headed by the former Minister of Culture and Information greatly diminishing the variety of news sources available.

Official censorship ended with the abrogation of martial law in February 1981, but these new arrangements coupled with voluntary self-censorship give the government firm control over the press. "The domestic media engage in self-censorship, according to guidelines the Government regularly issues to editors. Journalists who ignore these guidelines or go too far in their criticisms have been picked up for questioning, and there has occasionally been government pressure on their employers to fire them." In 1982 two editors of a Seoul newspaper were allegedly arrested and tortured for printing material considered critical of President Chun." The effectiveness of this system of self-censorship was illustrated in May 1982 when for several weeks the media did not mention the fact that a key figure in the "curb market scandal" was the President's wife's uncle, Lee Kyu Gwang. The fact that Lee was related to the President's wife was well known already. Therefore, once it became clear that he was involved in the scandal, it was necessary to control the damage by allowing the press to mention his name and relationship to the President and then assert that Lee was not receiving special treatment because of it. Since one of President Chun's major themes had been the "purification" of corruption this was an extremely sore point.

Former New Democratic Party leader Kim Young Sam's hunger strike in 1983 provided another illustration of the effectiveness of the system of press control. "This strike went unreported in the Korean media except for vague and veiled reference for more than three weeks until the man concerned was released from house arrest and ended his hunger strike. When the press finally did carry the story, it was done just once in all the papers, under very specific guidelines."

The government fears freedom of the press for literature as well as for journalism. For example, in June 1982 the authorities seized and shredded as yet unsold 6,000 of the 10,000 copies printed of a new edition of some poems of the well-known Kim Chi Ha shortly after it was published. It also suppressed a novel, Taesol "Nam", by the same author, which was published in December 1982.

Academic Freedom

The Constitution specifically guarantees academic freedom (Article 21) as well as the closely related freedoms of expression (Article 20) and conscience (Article 18). Nevertheless, in practice academic freedom is severely restricted. Academics are no freer than journalists or novelists to write or speak about sensitive topics. It is also quite unsafe to say anything critical of the Government in the classrooms as the campuses are thoroughly infiltrated with informers and plainclothes-men. Every professor is familiar with the fate of others who have been dismissed for their writings or their outspokenness and, as a result, self-censorship is assiduously practiced in academia. Many of the 86 professors dismissed for political reasons in 1980 and still in the country remained out of work in March 1984 although the Minister of Education, former Seoul National University President Kwon E. Hyok, announced in December 1983 that they would be allowed to return to teaching but only at universities other than that from which they were dismissed.

The limited nature of intellectual debate on matters of the greatest importance to the future of the country is well illustrated by a recent case involving two or these dismissed professors, noted historian Kang Man Gil and former journalist and journalism professor Lee Yong-hi. Along with Reverend Cho Seung Hyok of the Korean Christian Social Problems Research Center, they were detained at the end of 1983 and formally arrested on January 10, 1984 on suspicion of violating the National Security Law.

Cho was accused of "organiz[ing] 9 primary and secondary school teachers ... into a group to analyze national unification issues as presented in school social studies textbooks and also to criticize the government's policy on unification ...." Cho was said to view "the government's unification policy as a scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea .... [and to prefer] the North Korean-proposed Koryo Confederation System as a reasonable approach to unification ..."

All three of these men have long been critics of the government and have suffered for it. Kang was dismissed from Korea University and Lee from Hanyang University in 1980. Both Lee and Cho have been imprisoned in the past.

Given the serious nature of some of the charges against them, it was surprising that they were released "on probation" on February 14, ostensibly because they confessed to the charges, repented, and pledged to follow the anti-communist line in the future. The prosecution also indicated that there had been petitions on their behalf. There are several possible explanations in addition to the official one. The prosecution may have decided that its case was so weak that it did not want to make it, even though it almost certainly could have won. The prosecution's purpose may have been only to further cow the academic community and it may have concluded that there was no need to go further. Or the petitioners, which included many abroad, may have included the United States government or other foreign governments which the Republic of Korea government did not wish to displease.

The other major group in the academic community is the students. A sizable percentage of students feel themselves to be part of a long tradition of nationalist, patriotic student activism. The most striking manifestation of this tradition was the 1960 Student Revolution in which massive student demonstrations against a corrupt, dictatorial government sparked the overthrow of Syngman Rhee. However, modern student activism really began with the March 1st Independence Movement against the Japanese rule in 1919 and has continued to the present. In a sense students have seen, and continue to see, their role as that of the conscience of the nation struggling against dictatorial rule and corruption and for democracy and national dignity.

Park rightly feared student activism and directed many resources toward controlling or suppressing it. General Chun declared nationwide martial law on May 17, 1980, largely because of the massive student demonstrations which were occurring daily in downtown Seoul. Students also played an important role in the Kwangju uprising. Many were arrested or dismissed from school after May 17.

For some time thereafter the campuses were relatively quiet and some thought the student movement had died. In fact, however, it had gone underground and reorganized into smaller, more radical groups prepared to carry out sudden, limited operations rather than massive protests. There were some demonstrations in the fall of 1981 and the number has been gradually increasing. 28 incidents were officially reported in the spring of 1982, 41 in the fall of 1982, and 128 involving the arrest of 226 students in the spring of 1983.

A major issue in these demonstrations was the graduation quota system introduced by the Minister of Education, Lee Kyu Ho, in 1981. This system required each university department to enroll 30 percent more students as freshmen than they would graduate and then flunk out the lowest 30 percent in the course of their studies. It was argued that this would raise the quality of education by forcing students to study harder. It is certainly true that the existing system in which everyone who entered graduated did encourage some students not to study hard. But the graduation quota system did not require meeting a certain standard to graduate; it required that 30 percent not make it. Students strongly opposed this system and organized against it. Professors, administrators and parents opposed it as well. In August 1983 the quota system was revised and virtually abolished so it will not be an issue in future campus controversies.

(To be continued)

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